

**CLEAN VERSION OF REPLACEMENT PARAGRAPHS**

Paragraph 1, Page 1

*B1*  
--This application claims priority under 35 USC §120 from the following copending U.S. patent applications: "Methods and Devices Using Magnetic Force to Form an Anastomosis Between Hollow Bodies," Serial No. 09/562,599, filed April 29, 2000 (now USPN 6,352,543); "Magnetic Components for use in Forming Anastomoses, Creating Ports in Vessels and Closing Openings in Tissue," Serial No. 09/638,805, filed August 12, 2000 (Atty. Docket No. 018); and "Anastomotic Components, Systems and Methods," Serial No. 60/255,635, filed December 13, 2000 (Atty. Docket No. 019P). The entire subject matter of each of these patent applications is expressly incorporated herein by reference.--

Paragraph 2, Page 11

*B2*  
--Figs. 12-14 show an exemplary application of the embodiment shown in Fig. 11C. Fig. 12 is a view showing two plain bar magnets 190, 192 sandwiching a wall of tissue T. The magnetic flux between the magnets 190, 192 is illustrated by the broken lines and is indicative of the attraction force between the magnets. Fig. 13 shows two magnets 194, 196 each of which has a layer 198 of a material having a relatively high magnetic permeability. As shown, the presence of this material drastically decreases the magnetic attraction force between the magnets 194, 196.--

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--accomplished by controlling such process parameters as etching time, temperature of the acid and amount of agitation imparted to the acid. After the surface of the component has been prepared in this fashion, an electrolytic nickel strike is applied to the surface. Typically the thickness of the nickel strike is 0.00003 to 0.00006 inches. Electro-less nickel is applied directly to the nickel strike, this layer having a thickness between .0001 and .0006 inches. A gold strike is applied to the electro less nickel layer, its thickness being between 0.000004 and 0.000006 inches. Gold is then electrolytically applied to the gold strike to a thickness of approximately 0.0005 inches. The component can then be burnished by subjecting the surface to being impacted by steel shot of a small size moving at a high velocity. This process differs from centrifugal finishing in that its goal, rather than remove material, is to only to plastically deform and compact it. If desired the component can be subjected to electro-polishing to further smooth the surface. The component is then placed in packaging that forms a sterile barrier around the component. The packaging material may be of a special type that is permeable to ethylene oxide gas. The packaged component is then sterilized by exposing the package to ethylene oxide gas for a period of time. The packaged and sterilized component is then subjected to field capable of magnetizing the component. Fields of 35-kilo oersteads are typical for magnetizing NdFeB magnets.--